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Politburo on Quality, Congress, Other Issues

PM101110 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
10 Jan 86 p 1

[Headline "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its regular meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the tasks confronting party and local soviet bodies, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and labor collectives to bring about a fundamental improvement in the quality of output and to use all available reserves to this end. As was stressed at the meeting, the problem of output quality is being brought to the forefront of all our practical work today. It is upon this that the fuller satisfaction of society's requirements and the Soviet people's growing demand for goods and services ultimately depend. Having taken working peoples' numerous suggestions into account, it has been recognized as expedient to draw up practical measures to step up work in this direction to bring about a fundamental advance in the improvement of output quality in the near future, and not to only fulfill, but overfulfill the planned targets for an increase in the production of top-category goods and to put new types of materials, machinery, equipment, and consumer goods into production.

The need was pointed out to still develop more widely socialist competition aimed at improving the quality of output, and to enhance the personal responsibility of chiefs and specialists at enterprises for creating the organizational, technical, and economic conditions necessary to ensure high labor productivity and output quality.

With the aim of further developing and improving the consumer cooperative movement's activity and enhancing its role in the implementation of the USSR Food Program and the solution of socioeconomic tasks in the countryside, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision that outlines measures for further improving services to the rural population, strengthening the material and technical base of cooperative organizations and enterprises, allocating the means of transport to them, and giving them the necessary financial and other aid.

Particular attention was paid to augmenting agricultural produce procurement, increasing consumer goods production, and improving the work of cooperative organizations at kolkhoz markets. In addition, the decision envisages extending supplementary advantages and privileges with regard to wages to certain categories of consumer cooperative society workers.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and AUCCTU decision was adopted, regarding the introduction of an addition to the wages industrial and office workers in enterprises, establishments, and organizations located in the southern areas of the Far East, in the Buryat ASSR, and in Chita Oblast. These additions will be applicable for an uninterrupted length of service which will be calculated as of the beginning of the current year. Government proposals were approved on raising benefits for the children of servicemen serving for a fixed period and on paying state benefits to widows with children but who receive no pension for them upon the loss of the breadwinner.

The Politburo adopted a decision creating political civil aviation bodies. These bodies are charged with tasks connected with leading party political and ideological and educational work, improving the activity of party, Komsomol, and Aeroflot's other public organizations, and strengthening worker discipline and raising their responsibility for ensuring flight safety, high efficiency, and work quality.

At the sitting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, certain issues related to preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, the activity of Soviet representations in international organizations, and the implementation of the party's cadres policy, also were examined.

Reasons for Scientist's Disappearance Pondered

PM031142 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian
25 Dec 85 p 12

[Unnamed own correspondent interview with Academician N.N. Moiseyev: "Who Was Vladimir Aleksandrov Hampering?" — date and place unspecified]

[Excerpt] On Friday 13 December a USSR Academy of Sciences statement was published which stated that V.V. Aleksandrov, a Soviet scientist and staff member at the USSR Academy of Sciences Computer Center, who had been taking part in an international conference of city municipalities which have declared themselves nuclear-free zones (the conference was held in Cordoba) disappeared without trace 1 April this year in Madrid before flying home. Despite repeated insistent requests from the Soviet embassy in Spain and the USSR Foreign Ministry that the Spanish authorities take all necessary measures to find the Soviet citizen and provide information on his fate, no clear response has yet been received from the Spanish authorities. Appeals by the USSR Academy of Sciences to Spanish scientific organizations have also failed to produce results.

Just who is V.V. Aleksandrov? Who could need his disappearance? A *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA* correspondent put these questions to Academician Nikita Nikolayevich Moiseyev, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Computer Center.

[Moiseyev] It is clear who could need it... N.N. Moiseyev said. It is clear... by removing Vladimir Valentinovich Aleksandrov (I do not want to say physically, I wholeheartedly hope that he is still alive) two tasks were resolved simultaneously. First, a person who had largely helped to ensure that during the recent unusually difficult years for Soviet-U.S. relations the thread of cooperation between Soviet and U.S. scientists was not finally broken was removed from the scene. Now, after Geneva, this cooperation is gradually starting to be restored, but just a few months ago our scientific sphere — the mathematical modeling of global biosphere processes — was virtually the sole area where this cooperation had been maintained without any noticeable damage. And V.V. Aleksandrov — a brilliant scientist and an unusually lively, sociable, or, as we say nowadays, personable man — was right at the center of that cooperation. With his disappearance communications were instantly broken. There is nobody to replace him. There is no other such person on our side or the U.S. side. That

is the first reason. The second... He is one of the scientists who has made the weightiest contribution to scientific research, thanks to which the consequences of a nuclear war have been placed before the entire world in an entirely new light — even more terrible than before. We all saw Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's televised press conference in Geneva and we all heard his words: "Under present conditions it is no longer just a question of confrontation between two social systems but of the choice between survival and mutual destruction... I want to stress that I especially use the word 'survival' not to dramatize the situation and whip up fear but to ensure that we all profoundly sense and realize the realities of today's world." I do not know how others reacted, but when I heard those words I immediately thought of our work on modeling the global climatic consequences of a nuclear war. Those consequences, I repeat, are the most terrible thing imaginable today. And Vladimir Valentinovich Aleksandrov repeatedly discussed them in recent years when speaking at various congresses, seminars, and symposia held in various countries, including the Cordoba conference. And this would also not be to the liking of those who are striving to play down the horrors of nuclear war and present it virtually as conventional warfare merely waged with slightly more powerful weapons and, under the cover of this reassuring talk, to deploy more and more arms systems, including space arms. In short, the reasons for V.V. Aleksandrov's removal were as tangible and real as they could be.

[Correspondent] Did he use any information in his work which could have been of interest to any foreign intelligence service?

[Moiseyev] Absolutely none. He was doing purely academic work. All his underlying data and the results he obtained were published in the open press... [passage omitted comprising Moiseyev's personal reminiscences about Aleksandrov]

Academician Bromley on National Question

PM081553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 86
First Edition p 4

[Interview with Academician Yu.V. Bromley, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Ethnography, by A. Ivkin: "The Peoples and Their Rights"; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] [Ivkin] Questions of relations among nations and ethnic groups and of states' nationalities policy occupy an important place in the acute ideological struggle between capitalism and socialism. In this context anti-Soviet propagandists utilize in particular the thesis current in bourgeois science which states that the national question cannot be resolved in principle udner any socioeconomic system, including socialism. In your opinion, what is the real situation regarding the solution of the national question under socialism and capitalism?

[Bromley] In prerevolutionary Russia, for example, the national question meant primarily national oppression and the inequality of nations' rights. This question, a remnant from the past, has been successfully resolved in the USSR, as the draft new edition of the CPSU Program notes. Soviet power's very first steps led to the elimination of the exploitation of some nations by others and ensured the full legal equality of the peoples' rights. Subsequently the question of removing their inequality in terms of levels of socioeconomic and cultural development arose. During industrialization, collectivization, and the cultural revolution that inequality was also basically removed.

Special mention should be made of the fact that the rapprochement of national cultures in the USSR has by no means caused them to lose their originality; furthermore, this process has been accompanied by the creation of new national cultural values, the embodiment of the international within national forms, and the rebirth of many progressive elements of traditional culture which had disappeared.

Of course, the dynamics of the development of such a large multinational state of ours even now produces quite a few new questions and problems relating to the joint life and labor of the nations inhabiting it. The range of tasks arising in this connection was outlined by M.S. Gorbachev, who noted that paramount significance at the present stage of our state's development is attached to such problems as the rational deployment of productive forces and their further integration in the general national economica complex, the deepening of of the interaction and mutual enrichment of cultures, the stepping up of contacts among nationalities, the selection and placement of cadres both at the center and in the republics, and of course the education of working people of all nationalities in the spirit of the indestructible principles of proletarian internationalism and Soviet patriotism. All this is to ensure the further improvement of national relations, the harmonization of interaction among people of all nationalities in our country, and the intensification of their community within the framework of the united Soviet people. The strengthening of friendship among the peoples is a key question of state policy under socialism.

Capitalism does not even tackle this task, acting according to the principle of "divide and rule" and enflaming national discord everywhere. In this context the most important objective precondition for the aggravation of national relations in the capitalist world is the fact that the tendency toward the unequal development of countries and peoples — a tendency characteristic of the imperialist era and observed in its initial stage by V.I. Lenin — continues to function there. Under conditions of the general crisis of capitalism the correlation in the levels of economic development of the major capitalist countries changes, the gulf between them and the developing countries widens, and differences among peoples within capitalist states themselves grow. Hence the acuteness of inter-nation relations and, correspondingly, the great heat of the ideological struggle around the national question.

The antihumanism inherent in capitalist society is clearly manifested in the bourgeois interpretation of the national question. This is reflected in various attempts to validate in theoretical form the unequal rights of the peoples and in the preaching of national and racial exclusiveness, which bourgeois ideology has constantly done and continues to do. In its extreme form it is manifested in the "theory" of the natural superiority of some peoples over others, a "theory" whose monstrous content was revealed by Hitlerism. Unfortunately, such "arguments" are current nowadays, too. They are used to try to "justify" racial

discrimination in the United States and Britain, rampant segregation in South Africa, and the Zionist policy of genocide against the Arabs.

[Ivkin] How is the national question correlated with human rights in the two opposing social systems?

[Bromley] In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948 and in other international documents developing its provisions, the concept of "human rights" has various aspects — besides the economic, political, legal, and cultural aspects there is also the ethnic or national aspect. Furthermore, national equality is one of the main aspects of the human rights problem. It is no coincidence that it graphically demonstrates the contrast between capitalism and socialism.

The exercise of Soviet citizens' equal rights before the law irrespective of racial and national origin is guaranteed, as Article 36 of the USSR Constitution defines, by the policy of the all-around development and rapprochement of all nations and ethnic groups of the USSR, by educating citizens in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, and by the opportunity to use their native language and the languages of other peoples of the USSR.

In societies characterized by class antagonism the unresolved nature of the national question also gives rise to the acuteness of the human rights problem. Capitalism, although proclaiming the equality of nations in some countries, in fact reinforces national and racial oppression. This is inevitable for the capitalist system no matter how much bourgeois ideologists try to hide its real nature by hollow phrases on the "human rights" theme. The state of national relations in such countries as the United States and Britain, not to mention South Africa and Israel, provides a great many examples of brutal national discrimination and daily infringement of the rights of national minorities or, in the case of South Africa, the majority of the population.

There has long been a racial problem in the United States. Under the present administration discrimination against people on the grounds of color has become particularly intense and the civil rights of black and other "colored" Americans are most flagrantly violated there. It is indicative that this section of the population was the first to be hit by the drastic reduction in social programs and other measures adopted during the implementation of "Reaganomics." According to recent figures, unemployment among black Americans is running at 15 percent — more than double the national figure. Since 1981 the proportion of blacks with incomes below the official poverty line has increased from 34.2 percent to 46.5 percent. Instances of racial violence and punitive actions by the authorities have become more frequent.

Things are reaching the stage of appalling crimes, as happened in Philiadelphia last May. The whole world was shocked and angered by the way the police in the "City of Brotherly Love" dealt with the black residents of a district in the city when they dropped a bomb on them, burning alive members of the religious organization "Move" while those who tried to escape the fire were driven back by police using guns.

Or take the position of the American Indians — 49 percent of this group are unemployed, and the figure is even higher for individual tribes. Thus unemployment totals 65 percent among the Laguna Pueblo Indians, and among the Navajo Indians (the biggest Indian enthnic group) it is 75 percent. The average annual earnings of Indian families are far below average U.S. earnings, and their average life expectancy does not exceed 44 years. When their patience runs out and they demand that their situation be improved, the authorities take massive reprisals against them and throw the leaders of the Indian movement behind bars. The name of Leonard Peltier, the Indian civil rights leader who has been languishing in prison for many years on trumped-charges, is on everyone's lips now.

Let us now take a look at West Europe. In its industrially developed countries immigrant workers are doing the dirtiest, hardest, and worst paid jobs. These are the outcasts of the modern capitalist society in the truest sense of the word, and there are more than 10 million of them in EEC countries.

Attention must be drawn to the enormous discrepancies between the levels of elementary education and literacy in the various parts of the capitalist world. One cannot fail to recall here that the elimination of illiteracy was one of the first tasks and programs which the victorious socialist revolution tackled. Peoples who had never had a written language acquired it and their voice rang out in the chorus of world culture.

[Ivkin] It is common knowledge that the socioeconomic and cultural development of formerly backward peoples is accompanied by a blossoming of their national consciousness. Proceeding from this fact, bourgeois Sovietologists have concluded that the socialist federal system will be subject to centrifugal tendencies. Clearly, here too they are drawing a parallel between their own experience and socialism?

[Bromley] Quite. Our ideological opponents are applying their own yardstick here too. National development engenders political conflicts when the new social realities do not fit into the framework of the old structure based on oppression and inequality. And this is exactly what happens under capitalism.

Under socialism peoples do not have to "struggle" for their rights. In our country inter-nation relations are built on equality, mutual advantage, and mutual assistance. The USSR's peoples know that their national interests and aspirations are satisfied to the fullest extent within the socialist federation.

Bourgeois Sovietologists usually cannot understand, or rather do not want to understand, a most important feature of the national processes taking place in our country, namely the dialectic unity between two trends — national development on the one hand, and the rapprochment between nations — that is, their internationalization — on the other. Both trends are closely interconnected, as can easily be seen in various spheres where national relations manifest themselves.

[Ivkin] The slogan "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" is the most succinct expression of proletarian internationalism. Our revolution carries it on its banner, as the draft new edition of the CPSU Program confirms. Yet, according to claims in the works

of many bourgeois experts in the sphere of national relations "nationalism is the strongest ideology" because it is allegedly rooted in the subconscious, while internationalism is a cultivated sentiment, introduced from the outside, and therefore less deep-rooted. What do you say to this?

[Bromley] The term "nationalism" is frequently used quite loosely in foreign literature. It is used relatively widely as a substitute for such concepts as "national consciousness" and "national interests," which leads to an unjustified hyperbolization of the role of nationalism.

Nationalism is a multifaceted phenomenon. It is an ideology, a policy, and a social practice in the sphere of national relations. Bourgeois nationalism regards the nation as the highest form of human community, as the unity and identity of the interests of the classes and social groups which make up the nation.

Marxism-Leninism's approach to the phenomenon of nationalism is concretely historical. V.I. Lenin insisted that it is necessary "to distinguished between the nationalism of an oppressor nation and the nationalism of an oppressed nation." However, there is only a limited historical justification even for the nationalism of an oppressed nation, determined by the measure of its general democratic content directed against the oppression. As for the oppressor nation, its nationalism in conditions of monopoly capitalism represents an instrument of imperialist policy which is bound up with the assertion of the nation's exclusiveness and its hostility toward other peoples.

Socialism, by destroying the roots of class antagonism in internation relations, creates the preconditions for overcoming bourgeois nationalism. However, vestiges of the latter are a relatively tenacious phenomenon. This explains the importance which the [illegible] attaches to combating them. It is no accident that the draft new edition of the CPSU Program speaks of the need for intolerance toward manifestations of nationalism, chauvinism, national narrow-mindedness, and national egoism.

It is important to understand correctly the mechanism of the development of nationalist notions and sentiments. People are born without national consciousness. It develops during their lifetime, it is not rooted in their subconscious. This is why key importance is attached to purposeful internationalist education. It must begin at school, or even at the preschool age.

Nationalism from the psychological viewpoint is one of the aspects of egoism — a glorification of what is "your own" at the expense of "others": Thus, your customs and traditions are good, while other people's customs and traditions are bad or dubious. Proletarian, socialist internationalism puts class interests before national interests and involves, at the psychological level, the readiness to understand and accept the unconventional and to cooperate with people who are different.

Internationalism has its historical roots, which include the traditions of international cooperation. No national culture can exist in isolation. Cultural development has always presupposed borrowing from others and interacting with them. The cultural isolation of a nation inevitably leads to its backwardness.

At the international level, the expansion of cooperation between peoples and the consolidation of internationalist positions is becoming one of the key preconditions for peaceful coexistence between peoples and states. It seems natural that it should be the Soviet Union — a multinational state which is successfully tackling the problem of inter-nation relations — which put forward the policy of peaceful coexistence between states and peoples on a worldwide scale and is translating it into reality.

Yeltsin Tours Moscow Plant, Discusses Urban Plans

PM091146 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 86 p 1

[Unattribued report: "Working for the Sake Of the Future")

[Text] The output of Moscow's No. 2 clock and watch plant enjoys wide fame in our country and abroad. However, what has been achieved is not the collective's limit. In the 12th 5-Year Plan a large-scale program for the enterprise's retooling and modernization is to be implemented which will make it possible to further enhance the precision and reliability of its output.

During a visit to the enterprise by B.N. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, key questions of the plant's technical, economic, and social development were at the focus of his conversations with the work force.

During his familiarization with the work of the assembly and engineering shops and in conversations with workers, B.N. Yeltsin inquired about the plans to introduce highly productive equipment and consistent efforts to cut prime cost, save nonferrous metals, and master the production of new high-quality goods. It is the duty of the collective of Moscow's No. 2 clock and watch plant, which occupies a responsible position in the forefront of modern production, to advance steadily in all spheres of scientific and technical progress. It was noted that it is essential in this work to pay constant attention to progressive forms of labor organization and the improvement of the system of moral and material incentives, attaching paramount importance to qualitative indicators. After all, without bringing the human factor into play the utilization of the most advanced technology cannot be sufficiently effective — the decisive role in achieving our goals belongs to the working people.

During a tour of shops and the plant's canteen, medical station, and museum of labor glory and in conversation with enterprise and public organization leaders, questions of the need to markedly improve the working and leisure conditions of the plant's work force and the enterprise's social sphere in general were pressed. Creating a favorable atmosphere for peoples' creative and committed labor in the collective must be the paramount concern of party and trade union organizations and economic managers.

B.N. Yeltsin was accompanied on his visit to the No. 2 clock and watch plant by L.A. Borisov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and M.S. Shkabardnya, minister of instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems.

B.N. Yeltsin; V.T. Saykin, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; secretaries, members, and candidate members of Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau; deputy chairmen of Moscow Gorispolkom; and heads of a number of municipal organizations took part yesterday in an examination and discussion of materials devoted to Moscow's urban development plans held at the Main Architectural Planning Administration. Wide-ranging questions of the capital's development in the near future and the longer term and ways to ensure the best possible living, working, and leisure conditions for the capital's inhabitants were discussed. Potential for the further development of the construction industry with a view to accelerating the construction and improving the quality of housing and sociocultural facilities was analyzed. Various options in the creation of new mass construction areas and the construction and reconstruction of houses in built-up areas, including so-called preservation zones and especially the capital's center which constitute a national asset, were considered. The conference emphasized that it is necessary, while further developing industrial methods of construction, to take care to ensure variety in architectural and urban development options and to preserve and develop Moscow's distinct character not just in areas that are being rebuilt, but also in new development areas; it is necessary to organize competitions with broad public participation on individual capital urban development and modernization issues. Existing old architectural structures could — and therefore should — be better utilized to satisfy cultural needs.

Questions pertaining to construction and reconstruction in Moscow were discussed in close coordination with the key tasks of the city's socioeconomic and cultural development, notably the solution of transport problems, provision of the population with a sufficient number of trade enterprises, public catering establishments, municipal and consumer services facilities, health care and preschool establishments, sports and recreation complexes, and other leisure facilities.

Moscovites' sociocultural problems and tasks in the provision of amenities can only be resolved comprehensively, the conference emphasized. This demands coordinated action on the part of all municipal organizations and also a pooling of the efforts of the organizations and enterprises which operate on the capital's territory and the population. After all, the development of Moscow is a common cause and this must be understood and felt by every worker no matter what his job, by every Muscovite. Throughout — from the center to the outskirts — Moscow must be a city where favorable living and working conditions have been created for millions of Muscovites, it must be a beautiful city, well provided with amenities.

There was a lively exchange of views and discussion at the conference. It was deemed expedient to continue to periodically review specific problems in the capital's urban development as they crop up. In recent days B.N. Yeltsin visited a number of trade enterprises, familiarized himself with the resolution of questions pertaining to the provision of the city with amenities, this organization of Muscovites' leisure, and holding of children's New Year festivals.

Failure to Implement Social Projects Noted

LD072254 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 7 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; commentary by political observer Georgiy Pryakhin]

[Excerpts] Hello, comrades. In front of me is a letter which in my view deserves to be brought to the attention of a wide audience. Here is the letter itself, and three whole pieces taken from the local newspaper. They deal with the town of Torzhok, and about the town's only urban house of culture. You know, the first thing that strikes you when you read this letter, is how many different ways you can talk about what is essentially one and the same thing. For example, I shall quote you a report from the plenum of the Torzhok Gorkom: No little importance in political and educative work is being acquired by institutions of culture and sport. Specific work is being done in the town and rayon to expand the network and to strengthen the material and technical basis of club institutions and sports facilities. At the same time the work does not fully respond to increased demands. Finally, it is necessary constantly to improve the forms and methods of work of institutions of culture and sport.

The second note enclosed with this letter was printed in the "Deputies' Request" column, and has a far more concrete headline: "How are Repairs Going on the House of Culture?" Finally, the third note with perhaps the most eloquent headline: "Repairs at a Snail's Pace." There you have the answer to the question, as they say. The difference in style is forgiveable. It is quite possible that the newspaper report was compiled according to the old pattern, and does not convey the businesslike nature of the gorkom plenum which was devoted, incidentally, precisely to the work of institutions of culture and sport. That is possible. And it would still be all right if these notes had been written in the reverse order, chronologically. But it is all exactly the contrary: Both the "Deputies' Request" and the "Snail's Pace" note were published after the gorkom plenum. And this raises serious doubts about both its efficiency and the efficacy of its decisions.

I shall now quote the letter itself from TV viewer Grigoryeva: We hear a lot of loud and fine words spoken about the task of the urban party organization to fulfill the 12 June 1985 decision of the CPSU Central Committee. But now that is all empty words with no actions. The House of Culture has been in a state of disassembly for 2 years. The only leisure place is the club of the fire-fighting equipment association. The club's premises are for emergencies — the dance-floor on the first storey is not very big. There is also a young people's alcohol-free cafe, but that too is out of action. This is the letter.

Unfortunately, (Yuriy Alekseyevich Chernovolenko), chairman of the Torzhok Gorispolkom — how can we put it a little less harshly — declined a direct television interview with a correspondent of Central Television. He preferred to give an explanation in written form. He handed the correspondent his official reply in which he reports the causes of the delay in repairs, names the amount of money spent on the repairs and the percentage of it assimilated.

We got in touch with the Kalinin Oblast office of Gosbank, with Deputy Controller (Natalya Germanovna Golysheva), and it turns out that all the named, more precisely overbooked, figures of the chairman were, to put it mildly, inexact. According to Gosbank, much more money was allocated for the repair than was assimilated in practice.

This lack of coordination itself is already alarming, and is it not that they they do not know the precise figures in the gorispolkom because they have long ago come to accept a snail's pace in this sphere? And it's not only in the ancient city of Torzhok. Let's be straight: we get quite a few letters at television like the one we quoted.

I have in front of me a list of addresses from which such letters have come in the recent past alone. The letters not only came in, but were quoted in television broadcasts. But, unfortunately, we have not received a single official response to a single one of these letters. Why is this? Lack of attention to television broadcasts? Well that would not mean much, one could accept that. It is worse if it is lack of attention to one's own people, to their needs and requests.

After all, a house of culture, a hospital, a club, a kindergarten — these are a matter of policy, social policy which today, as the party requires, must be strong and effective. And probably for some people, including for the comrade from Torzhok, the new 5-year plan should start precisely from that, from a review of opinions of that house of culture, of that hospital, of that kindergarten, of the plenipotentiary projects of social policy, and then probably we'll get away from the need for such diffuse expressions as specific work, constantly improving. Then words will have to accord with deeds.

Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium Personnel Changes

Elections, Retirements

WA071400 [Editorial Report] Yerevan *KOMMUNIST* in Russian on 7 December 1985 publishes the texts of three 30-word Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet resolutions on personnel matters. The first, published on page 1, announces the election of Nelli Petrosovna Stepanyan, member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the post of secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The resolution is signed by Presidium Chairman G. Voskanyan and Presidium Member A. Topuzyan. The second and third resoultions, which are published on page 3, announce the relieving of O.M. Bagdasaryan and M.M. Bakhchinyan of their duties as deputy chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Water Resources Chairman

WA080830 [Editorial Report] Yerevan *KOMMUNIST* in Russian on 8 December 1985 publishes on page 1 the 150-word text of an Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet resolution ratifying personnel changes in the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers. One of these changes involves the designation of Grisha Rubenovich Barikyan as chairman of the Armenian SSR State Committee for Utilization and Conservation of Surface and Underground Water Resources. Barikyan replaces Karapet Melikovich Movsesyan, who retired. The date of the change is given as 4 October 1985. The resolution is signed by G. Voskanyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by N. Stepanyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Alma-Ata First Secretary Koychumanov Replaced

NC151340 Paris AFP in English 1328 GMT 15 DEC 85

[Excerpts] Moscow, Dec 15 (AFP) — A first secretary in the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Kazakhstan has been fired for abuse of power in what is viewed here as the latest in a series of moves by Moscow to develop a tighter grip on the eastern republic.

A. Koychumanov, Communist Party first secretary in the Kazakhstan capital Alma-Ata since March 1983, was fired last Tuesday for "falsification of his official biography, immodesty and abuse of power," according to a local newspaper delivered in Moscow today.

The move is likely to tarnish the image of Kazakhstan's top Communist Party official, First Secretary Dinmukhamed Kunayev, who at 73 is one of the last influential politicians of the Leonid Brezhnev era, Soviet specialists here said.

Mr Koychumanov's dismissal is the latest in a series of shakeups in Kazakhstan.

The prime minister and speaker of parliament in Kazakhstan have also been replaced in the last 18 months, and so have seven of the 19 local communist officials just this year.

To give Moscow a tighter grip on the republic, the second largest in the country and the largest in Soviet Central Asia, former KGB official Zakash Kamalidenov was given a post responsible for party cadres in the Kazakhstan Politburo.

In addition, Mr Koychumanov is replaced by Georgiy Shuliko, the first Russian to take the post in a region dominated by the Kazakh culture.

Central Asian KGB Border Guard Conference Held

LD071222 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh 1500 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] The 26th party conference of the USSR KGB Red Banner Eastern Border District was held in Alma-Ata today [3 January][It examined the following matters: Measures to further improve organizational and ideological work by the primary party organizations by increasing defense at the state border; enhancing combat readiness and military discipline; meeting suitably the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress, the Draft Basic Guidelines for theeconomic and social development in the USSR, and the military's tasks for the forthcoming 5-year plan.

Major General Khudyakov, chief of the district political department, and Colonel Boruchenko, chief of staff of the troops of the Red Banner Eastern Border District of the USSR KGB made speeches, and also a report was heard by Lieutenant Colonel Korolev, the secretary of the district party commission under the political department. The district's troops in close cohesion with the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, unanimously approved and supported the internal and foreign policy of the party and Soviet state and are prepared to fulfill their duties toward their homeland at any moment. Discussion of the pre-congress documents of the party evoked a fresh enthusiasm for political and active work and a desire to raise ever higher vigilance and combat readiness among the border troops. The district's party organizations are faced with the task of applying even more effort to mobilizing soldiers for selfless martial work and improving educational work. Leading units and subdivisions which achieved high results in pre-congress socialist competition were named. Delegates spoke of their valuable experience and of the front-ranking role of Communists, who with their personal example and purposefulness are achieving successes in combat and political training of troops.

Major General Korovin, deputy chief of the USSR KGB Border Guard Troops Political Directorate, spoke at the conference. Participating in the conference were: Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee, Makarenko, second secretary of the Communist Party of Kirghizia Central Committee; Grebenyuk, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSRCouncil of Ministers; Kamalidenov, Lomov, Petkel, chairmen of the Kazakh SSR, Kirghiz SSR and Tajik SSR State Security Committees;and Mendybayev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata Oblast Communist Party of Kazakhstan Central Committee; Lieutenant General Suraykin, chief of staff of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District; senior party officials and Komsomol workers of Kazakhstan, as well as Kirghizia and Tajikistan. The conference adopted a decision on work to moblize district Communists for further energetic and enterprising work, to increase the party influence on all aspects of military life, and to meet suitably the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress.

Chimkent Obkom Elects Besmarev New Secretary
GF091432 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian
1500 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] The Chimkent Obkom of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee held a plenum today at which organizational questions were discussed.

(Aliyeva) has been relived from her post as secretary of Chimkent Obkom of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee due to transference to another position.

(?Besmarev), who was the first secretary of the Alma-Ata Raykom Soviet, has been elected as secretary of the Chimkent Obkom of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

Uzbek Committee, Party Members Removed
GF091700 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek
1300 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] The 21st regular plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee was held today. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, read a report on the way the CPSU recommendations for a concerted effort in livestock breeding and for increasing the volume of the livestock breeding products was being realized. The discussion held was addressed by Salykov, first secretary of the Kara-Kalpak ASSR Party Committee; (Kadim), chairman of the Kashka Darya Oblast Soviet Executive Committee; Safova, a milk maid working in the Uzebk SSR 50th Anniversary Kolkhoz in Tashkent Oblast; Dzhurabekov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers Presidium and chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex [name and title as heard]; and (Kra chevnikov), director of the (Mary) Kolkhoz in Syr-Darya Oblast's Syr-Darya Rayon.

A decision was adopted on the matter discussed. The meeting also discussed the question of organization.

The plenum relieved Osetrov of his responsibilitties as second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau due to his retirement on pension. Comrade (Anichev), who worked as a secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, was appointed as second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. Due to his appointment to another post, Aytmuratov was relieved of his duties as secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau. Comrade Antonov was appointed as secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau. Comrade Ikramov was appointed as secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Bureau. Due to his appointment to another post and [words indistinct], Umarov was relieved of his responsibilities as candidate member of the Central Committee Bureau. Makhmudova was also relieved of her responsibilities as a candidate member of the Central Committee Bureau due to retiring on pension.

The plenum appointed Abdurakhmanov as chief of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Transport and Communications Department; Alimuradov as chief of the Economic Department; and (Usarov) as chief of the Administrative Organs Department. Timofev was relieved of his post as editor of *PRAVDA VOSTOKA* due to retirement on pension. [Name indistinct] was appointed as editor of *PRAVDA VOSTOKA*. Suleymanov, who worked as an editor of the newspaper (*KI SHLOK HAKIKATI*), that is (*SELSKAYA PRAVDA*), was relieved of his post due to his shortcomings in work. Mukhdarov was elected as editor of (*KISHLOK HAKIKATI*), that is (*SELSKAYA PRAVDA*).

Due to their behavior unbefitting their titles as members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and due to their (?unsatisfactory) work, the plenum removed Golovachev and Kazimov from the ranks of the Central Committee and Achilov,

Mamedov, and Marasulov from the ranks of the candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. Members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Asatov, Atakulov, (Mikhmanov), Semenov, and (Khivan) and candidate members of the Central Committee Karimov and Khikhmatov were removed from the ranks of the Communist Party for grossly violating the principles and norms of party life and for bribe-taking, (?neglect), and [words indistinct].

Also participating in the work of the plenum were Nikolay Vasilyev, minister of land reclamation and water resources of the USSR; (Nikarabov), section chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; and [name indistinct], section chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department. With this, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum concluded its work.

The meeting held by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Auditing Commission removed Bobokulov and Kurbanov from its ranks.

Briefs

Moscow Population Increase — Moscow now has a population of 8.71 million. This was announced by the city council. Last year the number of residents increased by 68,000, mainly by people moving to Moscow. The birth rate has also increased. [Excerpt] [*Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 1 Jan 86 LD*]

Azerbaijan Trade Unions — The Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions has held a plenum to discuss the tasks of the trade unions related to increasing the pace of scientific and technical development as derived from the decisions adopted by the October 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Lidiya Rasulova, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Trade Unions, read a report. A discussion was held on the report. Svetlana Kasumova, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the plenum. [Text] [*Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 29 Dec 85 GF*]

Gorbachev Reportedly To Encourage Joint Ventures
LD090035 Hamburg DPA in German 0912 GMT 8 Jan 86

[Text] Hamburg, 8 Jan (DPA) — The Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev plans to encourage Western firms to set up joint ventures in the Hungarian mold. This has been learned by the Institute for Eastern Market Research (Hamburg) from Moscow. The area in which such joint ventures were planned was the engineering industry, machine tool construction in particular. An official resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers was being prepared, the Institute told DPA on Wednesday.

The Institute, which received this information from official party circles, thinks that the reason for this plan is difficulties for the Soviet Union in procuring high technology. Gorbachev, it is said, wants to use the successful Hungarian model — 50 percent participation by Western firms and profit transfer.

Association Director Writes on Bashkir Oil
PM091141 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by B. Sandurskiy, general director of the "Bashneft" Association: "'Bashneft's' Siberian Shop" — first graf is *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* introduction]

[Excerpts] Tyumen-Ufa — At the end of 1984 the CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the initiative of Bashkir and Tatar oil workers who pledged to completely service several Siberian oil fields. The first team to arrive in the Central Ob region from Ufa was headed by B. Sandurskiy, then working as deputy general director of "Bashneft" for West Siberia. How has the first working year been for the Bashkir oil workers on Siberian soil?

In January last year we incorporated the "Povkhneft" administration, cut off from Surgut by the impassability of roads through the taiga. And to this day, one can get to Kogalyn, which was recently given city status, only by helicopter (or else by winter road). The administrative and production services of the enterprise, which was in arrears to the state to the tune of over 2 million metric tons of oil in the 11th 5-Year Plan, are located in this administrative center. On the whole, we took on a collective which, year in, year out, has failed to fulfill the state plan.

I speak of this in order to stress the complexity of the situation and not at all to cast aspersions on the Tyumen workers. People here work selflessly, but the facilities at the oil fields are seriously lagging behind. On the site of repair bases there are only signs indicating that shops will appear here at some stage for the underground and capital repair of boreholes — shops that are extremely necessary to the industry's workers today. Systems for maintaining reservoir pressure and automating of oil production facilities, without which a contemporary oil industry is inconceivable, have fallen into a state of neglect. Year in, year out shaft sinkers have also let down the operators.

We began with the association's base enterprises assuming patronage over literally every field in the Kogalym oil region. Henceforth all Bashkir oil workers, even those not working in West Siberian oilfields, bear equal responsibility with Tyumen workers for fulfillment of the state plan for oil production. As time has shown, this collective responsibility for the fate of a matter of state importance has totally justified itself, having opened up broad scope for creative initiative and progressive experiment.

But Bashkir oil workers have plenty of experience in working with boreholes switched over to a forced, mechanized extraction method. The "Bashkir handwriting" is appearing increasingly distinct in our Siberian shop. We assign a specific team of repair workers to a particular collection of boreholes. Their work remuneration is dependent not only on the amount of repair work carried out, but also on the period of uninterrupted work performed by the boreholes to which the team has been assigned. Given such organization, it is simply unprofitablew to badly repair extraction equipment. If one saves an hour through hasty repair work, one will lose far more time in finishing off work and making alterations. And the borehole stands idle. The result is loss in the main, end result — oil production — to which teams' wages are now "bound." These teams strive to succeed not through the number of repairs, but through their quality.

Drilling technicians have made a weighty contribution to increasing oil production in the Siberian oilfields. Having considerably improved their relations with their subcontractors, shaft sinkers from the Birsk and Povkhskoye Drilling Works Administration bored 700,000 metres of rock more last year than the year before. As a result of joint efforts with contract drilling administrations (the Mirnensk and Bavlinsk Drilling Works Administrations), we have commissioned more than 700 new boreholes, which have provided a substantial increase in oil.

And there came a day memorable to all Bashkir Siberians. Since the end of October, the "Povkhneft" fields have begun to yield 40,000 metric tons of hydrocarbon raw materials per day — almost double the amount at the start of the year. We have fulfilled our main pledge primarily because in just 10 months we have been able to increase our extraction capacities by more than 3.5 million metric tons of oil per year.

But the "Bashneft" Siberian shop has still not fully returned its debt to the state, and that is why we are not flattering ourselves with our first successes. All the more so in view of the fact that during the 12th 5-Year Plan the "Bashneft" association must produce more than 132 million metric tons of fuel raw materials in West Siberia. For this purpose approximately 15 million meters of rock will have to be drilled, almost 5,000 new boreholes commissioned, and 5 new oil deposits opened up. In order to cope with such a volume of work, we have formed another oil and gas extraction administration in this region — "Vatyeganneft" — having shifted the Birsk Drilling Works Administration to new oilfields.

I think that with this scale of work done by "Bashneft," the solution to a number of organizational and social problems in Siberia must be speeded up. It is primarily a question of sharply increasing housing construction in Kogalym. At first, the deliver of easily assembled housing complexes and mobile cabins could be of great help to us.

The late delivery of equipment and materials, particularly electric rotary cable pumps, control units and transformers for these units, opperating shafts, and pump and compressor pipes, holds back the rate of oil production.

We have no doubt that the Siberian branch and the entire "Bashneft" collective will worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress. We will do everything to work more reliably and efficiently in the new 5-year plan.

East Siberian Power Industry Problems Analyzed

PM080956 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 1, Jan 86 (Signed to Press 26 Dec 85) p 8

[Article by A. Mukoyed, USSR Gosplan plenipotentiary for the East Siberian Economic Region, under the rubric "Discussion of the CPSU Central Committee Drafts": "East Siberia's Fuel and Energy Complex" — first paragraph is a quotation from the Draft Basic Guidelines]

[Text] "Accelerated development is to be ensured for Siberia's economy. Work on boosting the capacities of the fuel and energy base in this region is to be stepped up." (from the Draft Basic Guidelines)

It follows from the Draft Basic Guidelines that during the period through the year 2000 exceptionally great prospects will open up for the accelerated development of productive forces in the East Siberian Economic Region. There is no doubt that fuel and energy resources constitute east Siberia's main natural asset. Petroleum and gas will be added in the near future to the coal and hydroelectric power resources which are already being opened up.

Coal reserves in the Kansk-Achinsk field which can be mined by the cheap open-cut method stand at 140 billion metric tons, out of a total reserve in excess of 600 billion metric tons. They provide the base for the formation of the Kansk-Achinsk territorial production complex, which will include open pits capable of producing 40-60 million metric tons of coal annually. It is envisaged to build several major GRES's, each of 6.4 million kilowatt capacity and capable of producing over 40 billion kilowatt-hours annually, and also enterprises for the thorough and comprehensive processing of coal. The "Nazarovskiy" and "Borodinskiy No 1" open coal pits, the Nazarovo GRES, and a number of other power stations are currently operational in Krasnoyarsk Kray; the Berezovka No 1 GRES and the "Berezovskiy No 1" open coal pit are under construction, and preliminary work has started on the "Borodinskiy No 2" open coal pit.

The further construction of major GES's in the Angara-Yenisey sequence will produce exceptional effect for the country's national economy. The cost of producing one kilowatt-hour of electricity at the operational Bratsk, Ust-Ilimsk, and Krasnoyarsk GES's is 10-15 times lower than the average union indicator.

It is particularly advantageous to use the economic region's cheap electricity and fuel for the production of energy-intensive products from local raw material. Estimates by the USSR Gosplan's council for the study of productive forces indicate the particular efficiency of producing pulp, cardboard, paper, aluminum, viscose fibers, and other energy-intensive products in east Siberia.

We are thus justified in perceiving the accelerated development of the East Siberian Economic Region's fuel and energy complex as a most important element of the program for the national economy's intensification capable of exerting an appreciable influence on the improvement of economic indicators and ensuring positive progress in the development of the country's productive forces.

Over the last few years, however, the development of east Siberia's fuel and energy complex has been unsatisfactory.

The situation is particularly serious at the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex, where matters are not progressing too well with the construction of open coal pits, while the commissioning of the first power unit of the Berezovka No 1 GRES has been postponed for the third time running. In our view, the main reason lies in the fact that the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification underestimated the need for priority development of the construction industry base and for the provision of the necessary housing, social, and everyday life conditions for workers.

For 1979-1983 it was planned to create a powerful construction industry base in the western zone of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex (the cities of Chernenko, Nazarovo, and Achinsk) using the resources of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification with the participation of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry. This base was to have ensured the uninterrupted construction of GRES's and open coal pits. But only a handful of the 30 planned projects have been constructed, not a single one of them has reached its planned capacity, and the majority of them have not even been designed. The Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex today does not have its own production of good quality materials like sand, ballast, mortar, or asphalt. There are no capacities for the production of ferroconcrete structures for the building of social, cultural, and consumer services projects, and there is a shortage of capacities for large-panel housing construction. Materials and structures are brought in from far away and subject to long delays, the railroad is utilized irrationally, and there are overexpenditures of state funds. The result is a serious lag in the construction of housing, cultural, consumer services, and municipal projects, which is having a negative effect on the shaping of a collective of construction and operational workers and making it difficult to retain cadres. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has simply failed to take resolute measures to eliminate this situation.

Development of the capacities of contracting organizations and construction industry projects of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification at the construction sites of the Gusinoozersk GRES in Buryat ASSR and the Kharanor GRES in Chita Oblast is also unsatisfactory. The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry must take measures to reinforce its construction organizations at the "Borodinskiy No 2" open coal pit and (jointly with the Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal regions) at the "Tugnuyskiy" open coal pit.

Anxiety is also caused by the state of affairs in the east Siberian hydroelectric power industry. The June conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress voiced justified criticism of the long time taken to construct the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES. Immediate conclusions must be drawn from the criticism. At present east Siberia is the country's most promising region, where major and highly efficient GES's must be built.

But it is in none other than Krasnoyarsk Kray that the construction of powerful GES's — the Krasnoyarsk and Sayano-Shushenskaya — has become inordinately protracted. The blame for this lies primarily in the unsatisfactory financing of these construction sites at the initial stages of their construction, coupled with underestimation of the establishment of reliable construction industry bases for hydroelectric construction work in the kray.

Now the hydroelectric construction workers are pinning all their hopes on the speediest establishment in the city of Lesosibirsk of a regional base for the construction of a linked sequence of Yenisey GES's. This work is still at the initial embryonic stage, whereas, according to the plan, the builders of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES should have moved a long time ago on to the next hydroelectric construction site.

Exactly the same situation prevails at the Boguchanskaya GES construction site. There it is necessary to accelerate the commissioning of the large-panel housing construction plant and the building of the railroad to the gates of the GES. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification does have the funds to build this railroad as part of the total budget for the GES' construction and, according to a USSR Gosplan decision, must transfer the sum of R1.5 million to the Ministry of Railways in 1986, but it refuses to transfer the funds. The ministry is trying to use these earmarked funds for other purposes and this, of course, is totally impermissible. After all, the prompt completion of work on timber felling and transportation of commercial lumber from the water reservoir zone, as well as the completion of the GES itself, are dependent on the railroad being built. As of 1987, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry and several other ministries and departments have to pay their share toward the building of the railroad.

One of the most important questions is the creation of a reliable network of substations and power transmission lines. It is necessary to accelerate the construction of the LEP-1150 Itat-Barnaul power transmission line and embark on the building of the Bratsk-Krasnoyarsk-Itat sections of the LEP-1150 line. Given the developed hydroelectric power industry in the region, any lag in the development of the network will result in a considerable idle waste of water from reservoirs with unutilized installed capacities.

In 1985 the USSR Gosplan examined the most important of the aforementioned problems together with party and soviet organs from the territories comprising the East Siberian Economic Region and interested ministries and departments. Coordinated decisions were adopted, particularly on accelerating the development of the construction industry base at the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex, the regional hydroelectric power construction base on the Yenisey River, and the elaboration of technical feasibility studies for the construction of the LEP-1150 Bratsk-Itat power transmission line. It is important that the ministries and departments include measures for the implementation of these decisions in their 5-year plans.

In the light of all that has been said above, we feel that it would be expedient to amend the text of the Draft Basic Guidelines as applied to east Siberia. Specifically, the proposal concerning the commissioning of the Berezovka No 1 GRES power units and of coal extraction capacities at the "Berezovskiy No 1" open pit should state that "**priority in this work is to be given to the creation of the necessary production, social, and consumer services infrastructure**." Note must also be taken of the need "to **accelerate the construction of the Itat-Barnaul 1,150 kilowatt power transmission line and to make provision for the start of work involving the upgrading of power transmission lines in the Bratsk-Krasnoyarsk-Itat sections**." It would expedient to include in the text a proposal that "**the first stage of the Kharanor GRES is to be commissioned and initial work is to be undertaken at the Udokanskoye copper deposit**."

Cherepovets Blast Furnace Encounters Problems

LD070000 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 6 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report]

[Text] The Cherepovets Metallurgical Combine. At the beginning the Volga came up to it, flowing into the Rybinskoye reservoir. Now, expanding and undergoing reconstruction, the enterprise itself is getting closer and closer to the water. A new foundy pig iron complex is starting from these gantry cranes. An air track starts here, along which pellets — the raw material — will be fed to blast furnace No. 5. This blast furnace, which is called Severyanka here, will become the most powerful one in the country. Every 24 hours — 12,500 metric tons of metal. Unfortunately, references to the blast furnace at this construction site must still be kept in the future tense, although according to the original plans it should have been handed over for use long ago. However, this blast furnace, so necessary for the country, has had to be transferred to this year's plans.

[V.A. Rozov, team leader] We had our problems, we had our difficulties, consisting precisely in the fact that we are building an enterprise that is operational.

[Reporter] Are there complications involved in that alone?

[Rozov] Yes. I consider that the main complications revolve around that. Well, I mean, this is not the first year we have been building this blast furnace — is that not so? Our complications arose from the fact that the blast furnace was being designed, and we were building it. We also had problems with regard to this. Evidently, the chairman of the construction site team leaders' council does not now want to bring back memories of the muddle which went on for months, the interdepartmental lack of coordination, the interruptions in the delivery of equipment, the shortage of manpower. The all-union shock construction site was

an example of how not to work. Now that, as they say, there is nowhere to retreat to, wonders of heroism are emerging on the construction site. At the end of last year the highest productivity in all the experience of constructing metallurgical enterprises as achieved. And now the period which the collective has nominated for itself seems to be realistic: to make the blast furnace trials coincide with the opening day of the congress; to obtain the first pig iron in the first quarter.

[Rozov] Yes, our collectives are aiming for that. At present there is a complete conviction that the blast furnace will be handed over for use in the first quarter, at our enterprise.

[Reporter] An imbalance has emerged at the combine between the smelting of pig iron and steel. In recent years the oxygen converter and the machines for uninterrupted blank casting have been loaded to only two-thirds of their capacity. Each year, up to 4 million metric tons of processed metal is brought to Cherepovets for its rolling mills. This affects production costs, overloading the railways. So it is understandable why the collective of the whole combine is longing for the fifth blast furnace.

Moldavian Socialist Pledges for 1986 Reported

PM081514 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 86
First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Relay of Growth. Moldavian SSR Working People's Socialist Pledges for 1986"]

[Excerpt] On the basis of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the intensification of production, and the improvement of management, national income is to be increased by 5.5 percent. Its material-intensiveness is to be reduced by 1 percent and its energy-intensiveness by 2 percent. At least 70 percent of increased needs for fuel, energy, and materials are to be met from savings. Resource-saving and waste-free technologies are to be introduced widely, and secondary raw materials are to be more fully utilized. The cost of production, works, and services is to be reduced by R40 million over and above the planned figure. The introduction of rationalization proposals and inventions is to produce savings of R83 million.

In industry the annual plan is to be fulfilled ahead of schedule and additional output worth R50 million is to be produced, including output worth R8 million for agro-industrial complex enterprises. Labor productivity is to increase by 5.3 percent instead of the planned 4.8 percent. Some 36 sections, shops, and production units are to be comprehensively mechanized and automated, and 160 robots and 106 mechanized and automated flow lines are to be installed. The manufacture of 155 new types of products is to be started. At least 53 percent of output subject to certification is to qualify for the state Seal of Quality; the steady work of enterprises and the fulfillment of output deliveries in accordance with concluded contracts are to be ensured. An increased return on capital is to be achieved.

In fulfillment of the Food Program, the average annual level of agricultural output during the 11th 5-Year Plan is to be exceeded by R500 million. Increased crop yields are to be ensured on the basis of widespread land reclamation, the introduction of intensive technologies, and improved organization of labor, and the following minimum yields per hectare are to be obtained: 38 quintals of grain crops, 315 quintals of sugar beet, 185 quintals of vegetables, and 103 quintals of fruit. The milk yield per cow is to reach 3,500 kg. Planned volumes of production and sales to the state are to be exceeded by the following quantities: 603,000 metric tons of grain, 197,000 metric tons of sunflower, 2.73 million metric tons of sugar beet, 1.25 million metric tons of vegetables, 1,045,000 metric tons of fruit, 1,015,000 metric tons of milk, 339,000 metric tons of livestock and poultry, and 670 million eggs. Deliveries to all-union stocks are to include 713,000 metric tons of fruit and vegetable produce and fresh grapes, 78,000 metric tons of meat, and 100,000 metric tons of milk.

Cosmonauts' Training Chief on Space Progams

LD100055 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 9 TASS — The Soviet Union is ready to cooperate in peaceful exploration of outer space with all the states, interested in such cooperation, journalists have been told by Vladimir Shatalov, head of the cosmonauts training programme.

Two Soviet stations, fitted out with instruments of nine countries, in March this year will get down to detailed exploration of the Hally Comet in accordance with the international "Vega" project, recalled General Shatalov. In accordance with the "Phoebus" project, which has the aim to study the Mars and its natural satellites, in 1988 two Soviet stations will be blasted off from Baykonur and will approach the planet early in 1989. The scientific composition of the participants in the "Phoebus" project, as compared [to] "Vega", has become even more representative, with Sweden and also some scientific organizations of other states, members of the European Space Agency, joining them.

The USSR is broadening the space cooperation framework also in the area of manned cosmonautics, said Vladimir Shatalov. Two Syrian pilots — Mohammad Fariz and Munir Habib started preparations in the Zvezdnyy Gorodok, not far from Moscow, for a Soviet-Syrian space flight. A programme of joint scientific explorations is being prepared. Negotiations are planned on participation of French cosmonauts in longer space flights aboard Soviet spaceships and orbital stations.

One of the most complex flights in the practice of Soviet cosmonautics took place last year, said Vladimir Shatalov. Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh, who were put into orbit in May, had to make an operation of linking up with the orbital Salyut-7 station, which kept silent because of disorders in the course of the automatic flight, to assess the state of its systems and carry out repair work. The cosmonauts brilliantly coped with those tasks. They successfully combined scientific explorations with completion of repair work. In june the Salyut-7 crew participated in a major international experiment "Kursk-85". Specialists of seven socialist Intercosmos member-countries tested new methods of forecasting crop yield.

Vladimir Shatalov said that tests within the orbital complex of a heavy Cosmos-1686 satellite ship were major technical operations. For its proportions and weight that spaceship can be compared with a station. Specialised modules of different purpose could probably be created in a not far off future on the basis of such vehicles.

The artificial earth satellite Prognoz-10, equipped with Soviet and Czechoslovak instruments, was launched in April to study interplanetary shock waves.

Solar Energy Power Station in Space Planned

OW080135 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 15 Dec 85

[Text] According to noted Soviet astronautic expert (Mulagov), a large solar energy power station will be built in space at the beginning of the next century. It will use laser beams to transmit electric power to earth.

At that time, there will be pharmaceutical laboratories in orbit producing special medicines which contain absolutely no mutation-inducing component. Metallurgical plants in orbit will turn out alloys with special properties that cannot be produced under conditions on earth. Experiments performed on Salyut have proved the possibility of such prospects.

Soviet Antarctic Research Team Begins Work

PM081430 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Jan 86 First Edition p 1

[*SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA*-TASS report: "Geologists in the Antarctic"]

[Text] Leningrad — The Soviet flag has been raised on the white shelves of the coastal glaciers of the Antarctic's Weddell Sea — the southernmost and coldest sea on the sixth continent. Overcoming the labyrinths among the icebergs, the diesel electric ship *Kapitan Gotskiy* approached the edge of the Filchner Ice Shelf and landed a scientific party comprising the 31st Soviet Antarctic expedition. The geologists, geophysicists, and geodesists reactivated the snow-covered "Druzhnaya" seasonal scientific city and embarked on research work. Over 2 months the participants in the expedition, which is equipped with aircraft, helicopters, and snowmobiles, are to investigate vast tracts of unknown territory. The comprehensive research includes aeromagnetic photography, seismic probes of the seabed, drilling in the ice shelf, and geological survey trips to distant mountain systems.

CSA Official Urges Centralized Computing

PM071410 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA* in Russian on 24 December in its First Edition publishes on page 1, under the "Specialist's Opinion" rubric and the headline "Collective Computer," a 1,200-word article by Candidate of Economic Sciences N. Yegorov, deputy chief of the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration. Yegorov argues that the distribution of computer equipment among departments leads to "small-scale, low-power, and ineffective computer centers." He complains that the lack of software leads to many centers spending "up to 40 percent of their time preparing tasks and only 60 percent resolving them." Computer downtime, he writes, accounts for 14-15 percent of total work time and automated planning systems are "being developed particular ly poorly." As a remedy he advocates the "resolute collectivization of computer equipment" and states that territorial centers with various subscribers would save R3-4 million a year each. Yegorov writes that the creation of a network of territorial computer complexes would "ensure a unified scientific and technical policy in computerizing the national economy and improve the efficiency of the utilization of computer equipment." And yet, he claims, many organizations, from ministries to local soviets, still want to "organize their own computer centers." He concludes that the party's Basic Guidelines should advocate the creation mainly of "territorial computer centers."

Academician Says Man at 'Point of No Return'

LD080038 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 7 Jan 86

["'GEA' System and Problem of 'Point of No Return'" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 7 TASS — "The man is now in a position of Gulliver in a cut glass shop of Lilliputians. One awkward movement and it will disintegrate into a heap of broken glass". Such is the opinion of Soviet Academician Nikita Moiseyev, prominent specialist in the sphere of general mechanics and applied mathematics.

The scientist has arrived at that conclusion due to experiments for mathematical modelling of the earth's biosphere on the "GEA" unit. The unit created at the computing centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences makes it possible to get precise information as to how the earth will react to some or other impacts on the environment.

By means of the "GEA" system it has been possible to create a model of nuclear war and to assess all its global consequences, the academician writes in *NAUKA I ZHIZN* journal. There is only one conclusion that humanity has reached a point of no return and must not go beyond it in any circumstances. The experiment with the "GEA" system has become the extention of the work conducted by scientists of a number of countries.

The work of Soviet scientists means a complex of models of the circulation of the atmosphere and the world ocean. Academician Moiseyev emphasizes that cardinal disruption of the earth's biosphere, "nuclear night" and "nuclear winter" cannot be avoided in the event of nuclear war. "One must face the truth and accept reality as it is. And what is the main thing, one must avoid illusions and must not think that everything will settle and will not affect humanity", Academician Moiseyev writes. "Only the truth, the clear realization of the impending danger gives humanity strength, helps find a way out of critical situations and muster the energy to take the way out".

Buryat ASSR TV Reception Expanded, Improved

PM081247 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Jan 86 p 4

[A. Bykov report: "Television Screens"]

[Text] Ulan-Ude — The number of viewers of all-union television's second channel has increased sixfold in the villages of the Buryat ASSR. Retransmitters recently commissioned in the densely populated Lake Baykal region and Kabanskiy, Zaigrayevskiy, Yeravninskiy, and Khorinskiy Rayons have made it possible to considerably expand the channel's reception area.

The creation of such a network was not envisaged when the main radio relay line was built providing the Buryat section of the Baykal-Amur railroad with all its communications channels. The installation of extra equipment was undertaken on the initiative of rural and rayon soviet deputies in response to the many instructions from the electors.

Soviet Journal Interviews French Cosmonaut

LD080050 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 7 TASS — It is thanks to cooperation between French and Soviet specialists that France has been able to work out fairly soon the technical criteria that will be applied to the projected spaceship "Hermes," French cosmonaut Jean-Loup Chretien said in an interview with the Soviet magazine *OGONYOK*.

He said there have taken place preliminary discussions with Soviet specialists and spacemen concerning the possible flight by the French "Hermes" to a Soviet orbiting station for a subsequent link-up. Both the French side and the Soviet side showed interest in the project, said Chretien who flew a joint space mission with Soviet cosmonauts in 1982 aboard the "Soyuz T-6"spaceship and the orbital station "Salyut-7."

He said: "Participation by our cosmonaut in a forthcoming prolonged mission aboard the Soviet "Salyut" orbital station will be extremely important to preparing the future flight by the French spaceship "Hermes." This experiment will certainly mark a long stride forward for France.

The French cosmonaut said further: "Long flights by Soviet crews are the most complex and action-packed space expeditions from the standpoint of the technical and physical preparation of the people to carry out these missions and of the jobs to be performed in their course."

"French cosmonauts," he said, "will be given a possibility to undergo training in the USSR under a program of increased complexity, which will be different from the training program required where short missions are involved."

"People in all countries now want international relations to be improved," Chretien said. "I think it important that decisions taken by the governments be in line with this popular will."

"This is why weapons deployments in outer space would undoubtedly pose a great danger. It would be better not to put weapons there at all than to first orbit them and then to negotiate their limitation and reduction. Considering the peoples' wish for peace, I hope that no armadas of military spacecraft will emerge in outer space and that those making the decisions will be able to achieve mutual understanding."

Briefs

Uzbek Television Relay — A new television relay station receiving and transmitting programs of central, Uzbek, and Turkmen television, was handed over today by builders in the virgin massif of the (?Turpa-Kala) on the right bank of the Amu-Darya. Over the past 5-year plan period television has come to villages in the Karshi, Dzhizak, and Surkhan-Sharabad steppes. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Jan 85 LD*]